

children. Infectious and contagious diseases. Occupational diseases. Military hygiene.

Skin and Venereal Diseases. Vol. 9. Edited by O. S. Ormsby and J. H. Mitchell. Price, \$1.35. Contents: Dermatoses, Genito-urinary Diseases, Syphilis.

Nervous and Mental Diseases. Vol. 10. Edited by H. T. Patrick, P. Bassoe and L. J. Pollock. Price, \$1.35. Contents: Symptomatology. Neuroses. Cerebrospinal fluid and diseases of the meninges. Syphilitic diseases of nervous system. Diseases of the brain. Diseases of the spinal cord. Diseases of peripheral nerves. Miscellaneous. Psychiatry: general considerations. Alcoholism, etc. L. M.

Bone-Graft Surgery. By Fred H. Albee, M. D., F. A. C. S., Professor of Orthopedic Surgery at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and the University of Vermont. Octavo volume of 417 pages with 332 illustrations, three of them in colors. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1915. Cloth, \$6.00 net; half morocco, \$7.50 net.

We would advise those of our readers who practice bone surgery, either as orthopedists or as part of a broader specialty, to make themselves acquainted with the contents of this book.

The author attempts to apply the autogenous bone inlay to very nearly every problem presented by bone surgery; and in doing so displays mechanical ingenuity and an often truly exquisite technic. However, every now and then he offers solutions to some problems which might be come at by some technically simpler means.

We do not expect to follow him in all that he proposes; nevertheless the principle of the autogenous bone-graft is essentially sound, and must be regarded as a permanent addition to bone surgery.

Dr. Albee's great service to the profession lies in the fact that he has worked out the technic, assembled the proper armamentarium, determined many of the indications for the operation where it is applicable, and by his writings may be said to have popularized the autogenous bone-graft.

The chapter on the operative treatment of fractures is alone worth the price of the book.

J. T. W.

The Surgical Clinics of Chicago, Volume 1 No. 1 (February, 1917). Octavo of 221 pages, 83 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1917. Published bi-monthly. Price per year: Paper, \$10; cloth, \$14.

Clinic of Dr. A. D. Bevan:

Gall-stone disease.

General principles of the operative cure of inguinal, femoral, and diaphragmatic hernias. Demonstration of three cases.

Clinic of Dr. A. J. Ochsner:

Goiter.

Case of femoral hernia.

Gernias in children.

Clinic of Dr. E. W. Andrews:

Fracture of patella treated by open operation.

Three cases of plastic surgery.

Contribution by Dr. L. L. McArthur:

Improvement in the technic of gastric surgery.

Clinic of Dr. D. D. Lewis:

Neurolysis and nerve suture.

Bleeding nipple, with plastic operation upon breast.

Congenital pyloric stenosis.

Clinic of Dr. Carl Beck:

Open wound treatment of acute and chronic bone and joint infections.

New treatment of large cavities after empyema of the chest.

Clinic of Dr. Allen B. Kanavel:

Transplantation of fascia lata in exstrophy of the bladder, complete defects in abdominal wall and spina bifida.

Clinic of Dr. D. N. Eisendrath:

Head injuries.

Carcinomatous ulcer on posterior wall of stomach with perforation into lesser peritoneal cavity.

Clinic of Dr. Kellogg Speed:

Tendoplasty for wrist-drop. Description of new operation.

Clinic of Dr. Samuel C. Plummer:

Case of calculous anuria.

Clinic of Dr. Edwin W. Ryerson:

Ankylosis of elbow.

Clinic of Dr. D. B. Phemister:

Echinococcus cyst of liver complicated later by subphrenic pyopneumothorax and hydropneumothorax.

Central fibroma of mandible.

Manual of Therapeutic Exercise and Massage:

Designed for the use of physicians, students and masseurs. By C. Hermann Bucholz, M. D. Illustrated with 89 engravings. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger, 1917. Price, \$3.25.

In these days when the irregular practice of psychotherapy flourishes under the guise of isms, cults and pseudo religions, it behooves the medical man to analyze his deficiencies and attempt to remedy as many of them as possible. The more reason for this, because many of these methods of relieving the sick rest on sound medical or surgical basis and are the more potent in the charlatans' hands for this very reason. How many medical men can say that they can or do intelligently make use of hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, massage, gymnastics? Not many. We are too prone to allow these valuable therapeutic measures to become the special province of a very few medical enthusiasts or to be lost to the field of legitimate medicine by their misuse or abuse in the hands of the quacks and cultists.

In the medical schools, therapy, aside from sera, drugs and surgical procedures is hardly ever referred to, much less taught. It is only when the student goes out into practice that he becomes aware of the additions that he can make to his armamentarium, but it is usually too late for him to take up any of these things beyond a mere recognition of them and a very few of their possibilities.

There is undoubtedly some virtue to the mechanical side of osteopathy, chiropractic and the other man-handling systems beyond the psychic effect on the patient. Massage, as used by the Japanese, the Indians and as developed and used in the Swedish practice are all recognized and legitimate means of therapeutic treatment. It devolves upon the practitioner of medicine of the regular school to investigate these things and to employ that which he may find good.

Rarely there appears an authentic work from a reliable source on hydrotherapy, electrotherapy and the mechanotherapeutic measures. When such appears, we should avail ourselves of their lessons, so that we can have knowledge of new and additional ways to treat patients and that we may apply, in a scientific way, to our patients those kinds of treatment that will be of use as supplements or as substitutes for other more familiar forms of treatment.

With the above points in mind, it gives the reviewer great pleasure to introduce to the notice of the profession a most authentic, comprehensive and illuminating work from the pen of one who can speak authoritatively on the subject of exercise and massage.

The ground covered includes all the various types of massage, active and passive movements, treatment with hot-air apparatus, heliotherapy, hydrotherapy, and the Bier method of hyperemia. After a complete and remarkably clear discussion of these therapeutic means, the various applications of these remedies and a good exposition of the pathology of the various affections treated are

presented to the reader in a concise, yet thorough manner. The conditions studied at length comprise: Stiffness of joints, fractures and dislocations, arthritis, subacromial bursitis, lumbo-sacral and sacro-iliac affections, faulty posture, lateral curvature, affections of the foot, paralyses and ataxia, painful affections, neuroses, affections of the circulatory organs, respiratory organs, abdominal organs, and treatment of constitutional diseases and convalescence and debility. There is not a chapter where the reader cannot pick up one or more of those practical points that render the medical man's services more grateful to his patient and, therefore, the more satisfactory to himself. The illustrations are particularly fine photographs, admirably supplementing the text. G. H. T.

THE MARCH MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The regular monthly meeting of the State Board of Health was held in Sacramento on March 3, 1917. The following members were present: Drs. George E. Ebright, president; Fred F. Gundrum, Edward F. Glaser, Adelaide Brown, Robert A. Peers, and Wilbur A. Sawyer.

The Board endorsed Senate Bill No. 599 providing for physical education in the schools.

The typhus fever regulations for railroads, effective October 7, 1916, for detention camps for newly arrived Mexican laborers and for the weekly delousing of all section camps employing Mexican peons, were abolished as these precautions were no longer needed. The government had increased the precautions at the Mexican border and the disease had apparently been checked in California.

The action of the secretary in placing Siskiyou County under quarantine for rabies on February 23, 1917, was approved.

The following rule relative to the segregation and transportation of lepers was adopted:

No leper shall be transported, or encouraged to go from one county to another, or to a foreign country, without previous permission being obtained from the State Board of Health; and the escape of any leper from the isolation provided in accordance with Section 2952 of the Political Code shall be reported at once to the State Board of Health.

The resignation of Dr. J. C. Geiger, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, was received and accepted to take effect on April 24, 1917, as requested by him.

Fifteen additional beds in the men's ward of the tuberculosis department of the San Francisco Hospital, having been inspected and found to meet the requirements of the Board, were placed on the eligible list to receive the State tuberculosis subsidy.

Announcement was made that the statute providing for the payment of the State tuberculosis subsidy had been upheld as constitutional by the Third District Court of Appeal in its decision handed down March 1, 1917, in the test case of the County of Sacramento versus John S. Chambers, Controller.

Two nurses were granted certificates as registered nurses through reciprocity. A special committee of examiners was appointed for the examination of certification as registered nurse to be held April 18 and 19, 1917.

Miss Anna C. Jammé, Director of the Bureau of Registration of Nurses, was delegated to represent the Board at the annual meeting of the American Nurses' Association in Philadelphia, April 25 to May 3, 1917.

Thirty-four Nurses' Training Schools were placed on the list of accredited schools.

A temporary appointment as special investigator in the Bureau of Tuberculosis was authorized for the purpose of studying the prevalence of tuberculosis in certain industries.

Permits to supply water for domestic purposes

were granted to the Bakersfield Water Company, and the North Sacramento Light and Water Company. A temporary permit was granted to the City of Pasadena to continue to dispose of sludge from its septic tank into the San Gabriel Wash.

After a hearing the Board granted a temporary permit to the City of Stockton to discharge sewage into the San Joaquin River after screening through half-inch mesh screen and chlorinating the effluent.

A committee of three was appointed to view the seven moving pictures on baby hygiene prepared under the direction of the California Collegiate Alumnae and was given power to endorse them in the name of the Board.

Licenses were granted to three cold storage warehouses.

One hundred and forty citations had been sent out for violation of the pure food and drug laws. Hearings were held in all cases on which the accused appeared in person or through a representative. Many of the cases were referred to district attorneys for prosecution.

WILBUR A. SAWYER, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY.

Edited by BENJAMIN JABLONS, M. D.

[This department has as its chief object the dissemination of the special knowledge that is being developed in the scientific laboratories of the world, and which are of practical interest to the medical practitioner. Abstracts of general articles will be published from time to time as well as preliminary reports of subjects that are of universal interest.]

JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE. MARCH, 1917.

Paul A. Lewis has carried out a most interesting series of experiments relative to the inhibitory effect of a certain group of dyes on the growth of tubercle bacillus, as compared with its effect on *Bacillus typhosus*. His results are very interesting in view of the more recent experiments relative to the disinfectant action of the aniline dyes. While most chemical compounds have inhibitory or even bactericidal effect on various types of micro-organisms, they have not manifested the same effect in vivo, with the exception of Optochin (Ethyl hydrocuprein), which has a decided effect on pneumococcus septicemias in animals. He has found in a study of 264 different dyes which fall into several groups that those belonging to the azo-dye group possess the power of inhibiting the growth of tubercle bacilli up to very high dilutions. Of these groups, Aurantia (Grübler) and Heliotrop will inhibit the growth of the tubercle bacillus up to a dilution of 1-4,000,000 while the typhoid bacillus is inhibited up to a dilution of 1-1,000 for aurantia and 1-8,000 for heliotrop. Further investigations along this line might be of great value in experiments carried out with the object of disinfecting or limiting the growth of the tubercle bacillus in processes associated with its active proliferation.

JOURNAL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH. SEPTEMBER, 1916.

A. A. Krause has studied the factors underlying the presence and significance of the Von Pirquet test and has come to the conclusion that,

1. Cutaneous hypersensitiveness to tuberculo-protein is inaugurated by the establishment of infection and the development of the initial focus.
2. It increases with progressive disease.
3. It varies directly with the extent and intensity of the disease.
4. It diminishes with the healing of the disease.
5. It is probably never entirely lost (except in the presence of intercurrent disease, pregnancy, etc.)